CAROLINA OBSERVER

And

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VI.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, February, 13, 1823. (Number 37.

PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; nor any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Each advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the latest arrivals from New-York, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

BLUE, black & mixed sup. Broad Cloths,
Ditto do Cassimere,
Do. and mixed Forrest Cloths,
Mixed Sattinetts,
White, green and red Flannels,
Plain & coloured Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Women's blk. & slate worsted Hose,
Black Cassimere Shawls,
Blue cotton bandanna Hdkfs.
Red do. Cotton Flag, do.
4-4 Calicoes; 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, plain and figured,
4-4 Irish Linnens,
Black India Sarsinetts; blk. Canton Hdks.
Elegant col'd Canton Crape,
Fig'd Crape Robes,
Fine Hdkfs. Garniture and plain Ribbons,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes, Shirting and sheetings.

Also,

25 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 do. White Leghorn Gipsey's assorted numbers.
1 do. Blk do do do.
50 Nests Bandboxes,
6 Boxes Wm. Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

Expected in a few Days,

20 Cases Straw Bonnets.
20 doz. Morocco Hats.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce

Abijah Whiting.

N. B Leghorn Hats whitened and pressed at the above establishment.
November 7, 1822 23:f

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, and offers for sale at a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green Street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Caroline and Scotch Plaid,
Men's lambs' wool Hose & half Hose,
Calicoes and Cambrics,
Cotton and Silk Ginghams,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Brown and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsinett and Sinchew,
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Ditto French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cassimere and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves,
Men's Beaver do.
Reams Writing and Letter Paper,
No. 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wire and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do

With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

JAMES JENKIN.
December 4, 1822 27:tf.

☞ The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.
Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

Entertainment.

DAVID. D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court-House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D Henry, Esq adjoining the main building, which will enable him to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage

Persons attending Court as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and every attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left in his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29 42 tf

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man SHADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about nineteen or twenty years of age when he left me, or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the bend of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined to any goal, and information given to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro, will do me the kindness to write to me, address'd Fairfield District, South Carolina.

JEPTHA PICKET
Nov 19th. 1822. 27 3m

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are opening (at the first Store West of the Cape Fear Bank) a very general assortment of

Dry Goods.

Of the latest Importations, and reduced prices.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of

Combs and Shoes, Shaving Soap, Buttons, SEGARS,

AND

PLAYING CARDS.

PORTER & LEWIS
Dec. 19 1822

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO.

Prime Green Coffee, Muscovado Sugar, Turks Island Salt, A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum. &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

TO BE LET,

For a Few Months,

THE BUILDING OF THE

MANSION HOTEL,

Well calculated for a Store

Apply to

P. T. TALBOT.
Oct. 31. 22 tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs Williams & Co. where they offer a

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Coths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilonett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes. Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Gros venot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assort'd
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Taoby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswool and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes,

Lawrence Fitzharris, Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand on Bow street.

He begs leave to assure his customers, their work shall always be done by experienced workmen, and that the strictest attention will be paid to *fashion* and elegance.

CHARLES LOOMIS.
December 5. 27:tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Nott & Starr,

And have taken the New Store on Hay Street two doors West of Mess. John H. Frink & Co. and nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel; where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

A General Assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS,

Just received from New York.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1822. 26 tf

☞ **Intending to leave** this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale his

Manufactory OF STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation, and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business.—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1822. 28 tf

Final Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to Donaldson, MacMillan & Co. are informed that by indulging them, heavy expenses are incurred year after year, and that all accounts must now be settled.

Mr. MacPherson will call immediately on the debtors residing in and near the town.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
Attorney in fact of James Thorburn, Surviving Copartner of Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.
Fayetteville, 9th Jan 1823. 32 6

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones, &c,

Hay-street, Fayetteville N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT

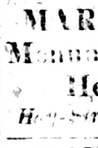
FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campoleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823.

For Sale,



THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F. Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.
Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

☞ **Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 tf

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortabl accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23 1823 34tf

"The labor of the body, frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber

BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR AND FANCY CHAIRS,

In all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual

C. J. Tooker.
Jan. 30—35:tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore carried on under the Firm of *Fayerweather & Northrop*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E FAYERWEATHER,
W. NORTHROP.
January 28, 1823 35:tf.

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY, (from New-York) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching this polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan 2, 1828 31

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1822.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Abraham Stevens, dec. gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time specified by Law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery—And all persons indebted to the estate, by Note or otherwise, are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment.

J. BIRDSALL, *Ex'r.*

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee having engaged the services of Doct. DAVIS, give notice, that the School is now open for the reception of students in the Classical Department.

By Order,
GEO. M'NEILL, *Sec.*
February 5, 1823. 36 2w

Likenesses at $2.

M. E. MYNARTS,

HAS concluded to stay a little longer, and invites those that wish to avail themselves of a good opportunity, to call on him soon.

A few of his Specimens on Canvass, Ivory and Paper, are exhibited at Mr. Wilcox's shop on Hay-street.

Likenesses on Paper taken at $2.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence by enquiring at the Mansion Hotel.

February 6. 1223 36 f

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY,

Fall Term, 1822.

Alfred Randle vs. Parham Kirk. & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Hodges and Tempy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, that the said James Hodges and Tempy his Wife, appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgement Pro. Confesso will be taken as to them, and the cause heard exparte.

JNO CHRISTIAN, C. M. E.
February 6 1823. 36 6w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 20th inst. will be sold by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at 12 o'clock at the State-house, the

House and Lot,

now occupied by Mr. Hadlock, situated on the north side of Hay-street. The situation as a place of business, is second to none in Fayetteville. Further description is considered unnecessary. The terms of payment will be for accommodation notes at sixty days, to be approved by the Bank United States in this place, who will retain the right to require the same security on the property which they now hold.

J. H. FRINK. & Co.
February 5, 1823. 36:2wp.

Writing Paper, School Books, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

80 Reams of Writing Paper, consisting of Medium, Demy, Foolscap and Letter, at different prices.

Also, Wrapping Paper, large and small sizes, and Press Papers for Bonnets:

Likewise a large assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

consisting of Legers, Journals, Day Books. Invoice Books, Record Books, Receipt Books, Memorandum, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

An extensive assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS

composing almost every kind used in this part of the country;

Together with a general collection

Of Standard Works,

in the various departments of Literature and science, all of which he will sell low for cash.

JAMES HADLOCK.
February 5, 1823. 36:2w

For sale as above,

A COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM OF

Elementary Geometry,

By Joseph Caldwell, D. D. Just published.

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting copies of the Digest of Manufactures, prepared and printed by order of a joint resolution of Congress, of the last session.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives in addition to the act providing for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

Mr. Ruggles explained the object of the bill and its expediency (being a general bill to authorise the equitable settlement of accounts in the office of the Third Auditor, in the absence of certain evidence now required by the forms of that office, instead of requiring the individual in each case to obtain the sanction of Congress for such settlement by a special law, as is said has been the practice heretofore.) He offered an amendment making the final reference, in case of disagreement, to the Second Comptroller instead of the Secretary of War, as proposed by the bill; which amendment was agreed to; and then

The bill was postponed until tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The House then again resumed in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Tomlinson in the Chair, being the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, delivered his sentiments decidedly in favor of the bill, with a view to the encouragement of manufactures.

Mr Tattnall, of Georgia followed, in direct hostility to the bill as a system of bounties to manufactures, and as a system of oppression to Agriculture, and particularly to the agriculture of the South. Mr. T. concluded his remarks by a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, (to destroy the bill.)

Mr. Alex. Smyth, of Virginia, followed Mr. T on the same side of the question, opposing it, also, as incompatible with a just view of the constitutional powers and duties of the House.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New York next spoke in opposition to the principles of the bill, on the same general grounds as the preceding gentlemen, and more especially with a view to its effects on our commerce and revenue.

Mr. Burrows, of New Jersey, spoke in reply to the three last gentlemen, but particularly to Mr. Tattnall, vindicating the Manufacturers from the injustice which he conceived to have been done to them by that gentleman.

The Committee then rose—Mr Cook, of Illinois, has the floor for tomorrow.

Friday, Jan. 31 1823.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Smith, of Md. agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill making an appropriation of $100,000 a year, for ten years) for the gradual armament of the new fortresses of the U States—which bill was twice read and referred.

At an early hour, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and continuing with closed doors until 3 o'clock; when

The Senate adjd. to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Wright moved that the daily hour of meeting of this House be twelve o'clock, instead of eleven, as recently agreed upon; which motion was decided affirmatively—ayes 75, noes 39.

The future meeting of the House will be at 12 o'clock, M. until further order thereon.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill providing for the more effectual protection of domestic manufactures, being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Cook, (of Ill.) gave his views at considerable length, in favor of the proposed bill, on grounds of the general utility to the Union of encouraging domestic manufctures and the constitutional right of Congress to make the contemplated arrangement of duties.

Mr Mallary spoke for some time in support of the measure, in answer to its opponents, developing, in the course of his speech, the productive resources of the country, and exhibiting a view of the imports and exports under the old tariffs, their effects, &c. He advocated a moderate and gradual augmentation of duties, and the greater manufacture of domestic fabrics, &c After a speech of an hour's length—

Mr Rugg delivered his sentiments against the imposition of what he deemed a tax upon the people of the United States, so enormous as that contemplated in the bill, in the shape of imposts, and under the fallacious impression of promoting the people's interests. Mr. R. spoke at some length upon the subject.

Mr Barlies, of Mass said he was opposed to striking from the bill its enacting clause, and was also opposed to some of the items in the bill Mr. B explained what appeared to him paradoxical in the details of the bill, and stated his reasons in favor of the measure generally, at large. He objected particularly to the increase of duty on woollens, iron, paper, &c and enumerated other items to an increase of duty on which he was favorably disposed.

The Committee then rose; & then

The House adjourned to Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Previous to adjournment, Mr. McLane gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move again to take up the bill regulating Imports and Tonnage.

Monday, Feb 3.

IN SENATE

Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of admitting the silver coins of Mexico as a currency of the U. S at their true value.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Memorial was presented by Mr. Condict, of New Jersey signed by many respectable citizens of that state, shewing the injurious consequences resulting from the importation of so great an amount of foreign goods, by paralysing the industry of the nation, and draining the country of its precious metals, and praying for an increase of duties upon such articles as they can be furnished upon reasonable terms by our own manufacturers

NEW COLLECTION BILL.

The House by unanimous consent agreed to resume the bill to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, with the amendments proposed thereto in committee of the whole.

The question was taken separately on all the amendments, and one or two additional amendments were proposed and discussed.

The persons who engaged in this part of the business of to-day, were Mr. McLane, Mr. M. King, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Wright, Mr. Rhea, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Walworth, &c. The discussion was one of detail, which it would be in vain to attempt to report, unless the reporter were placed in front of the Speaker's chair, at which point alone a debate of this character can be so heard as to be intelligibly reported.

Finally, at a little before 5 o'clock, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read at third time on Wednesday.

Tuesday Feb. 4.

IN SENATE

Mr. Van Dyke, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill, together with the substitutes proposed thereto, for abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported a new bill, embracing a number of sections;—which bill was read.

Mr. Barbour laid before the Senate, an act of the British Parliament, passed June, 1822, to regulate Trade between the British possessions in America and the West Indies, and other places in America and the West Indies; which act was, on motion of Mr B. ordered to be printed.

The bill to divide the state of So. Carolina into two judicial districts, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Mills in the chair.

Mr Smith of S. C. offered several amendments, which were agreed to, and the blanks were filled. In the course of the discussion of it, the clause which authorized an additional Marshal was stricken out, on the motion of Mr. Macon. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Blackledge, of No Carolina, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, made a report relative to the providing rooms in the Capitol for the accommodation of the Clerk of the House of Representatives; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rochester, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject of the Mint, &c. made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia, which bill was read twice and committed, and the report ordered to lie on the table.

Being in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair,—

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill providing for the repair of the Cumberland Road, in preference to the Manufactures bill; which motion the House overruled by a vote of 76 to 64

On motion of Mr. Tod, the committee then resumed the consideration of his bill.

The question being on the motion to strike out the enacting clause—

Mr. Durfee, of Rhode Island, delivered, in a speech of about an hour his views adverse to any considerable augmentation of the duties on imports; avowing his intention, however, to vote against striking out the enacting clause, with a view to allowing the friends of the bill, and others, to make it as perfect as they could.

Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, in a speech of half an hour's length, replied to Mr. Durfee, and in support of the principles of the bill.

Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts, then took the floor, and spoke for considerable more than an hour, in earnest opposition to the principles of this bill When,

On motion of Mr. Woodson, the Committee rose; and,

A little before 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

IN SENATE.

The bill supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana, had its second reading, and passed to be taken up in course, in committee of the whole

A bill to make perpetual an act, passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to continue in force an act, entitled 'An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed the third day of March, 1815, and for other purposes" was then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, in the chair Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, opposed at considerable length, the passage of the bill, on the ground that principles and provisions are contained in the acts thus proposed to be revived, which he deemed to be utterly unconstitutional, unjust and inequitable—and such laws he thought ought not to be made perpetual. Mr Holmes, of Maine, replied. Mr. Van Buren made some remarks in opposition to the bill, and moved its postponement, to Monday next. Mr. Eaton was opposed to reviving and continuing in force the acts in question in their present shape, and he suggested that re-commitment of the bill to the committee of Finance. Mr. Lowrie was averse to the re-commitment. The bill was then postponed to Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Eustis, of Mass. from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in relation to the fortifications at Smithville, N. C. The report states that, in the opinion of the Board of Engineers, it was inexpedient to establish them there; but that erection of some defences was necessary for the protection of the entrance of Cape Fear River. The examination of the localities, however, had not been completed by the Board, and the committee was unable to come to any decision. They asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS—AGAIN.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to ascertain by whom the suppression of the paragraph in the letter of Wm. R. Dickinson, cashier of the Bank of Steubenville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the day of 1819; and by him communicated to this house at the last session, was caused, with leave to send for persons and papers.

This resolution gave rise to observations of a very caustic nature, from several members of the House.

An amendment to Mr Campbell's resolution was offered by Mr. Cook; and, towards the termination of the discussion, Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, proposed an amendment instructing the committee to ascertain, if possible, whether any member, or conspiracy of members of the House were implicated in attempting to injure the character of an Executive officer, by means of the papers of the House, knowing the charge to be false, &c.

Before any question was taken, the House, at a late hour adjourned.

Foreign.

From the N. Y Nat. Adv. Feb 1.

PORT AU-PRINCE Jan 16.

Annexed you have prices of the Market, which you will see stand pretty much as usual, except the article of Flour, which is scarce at present; but a thousand barrels would overstock the market, much being expected from New Orleans.

I fear many of our countrymen will be lured by the late event to send lumber, but the fact is that the market is already overstocked. All the vessels that were in the outports at the time, immediately flocked to this place, where, unfortunately, there was no capital to purchase it. From ten to fifteen cargoes have arrived and it is now a mere drug.

Per next opportunity I will send you a copy of the new tariff; the present prices are altered to it.

Imports. Beef, mess per bbl. $12 a 14; prime 9 to 10; cargo 7 a 8, dull. Butter, 15 cts, sales. Fish, cod, per cwt. $5 a 6; marckerel, No. 2, pr bbl. $6; do No 3, $5 a 5 50; herrings No 1 $4 a 4 50 plenty. dull. Flour, Richmond, $13 a 14; others 9 a 12, none. Lumber, white pine, pr M. $20 pitch pine 25, very dull. Nails, cut 10 cts a 12, shingling & flooring Naval Stores, tar $4; pitch, do; turpentine do dull. Pork, mess $22 a 24; prime $17; cargo 15. Rice, pr cwt $5 50 Soap, pr box $2 50 a 2 75 Tobacco, leaf pr cwt $12, sales. Windsor Chairs, com. pr. doz $18 20; fine 25 a 35, wanted.

Exports.—Coffee 27 a 30 Coton 7 a 8 sols. Coco, none Fustic, none, Lignumvite, none Logwood $8. Sugar none. Turtle Shell $6 50.

Exchange.—Dollars, par. Doubloons $16 50.

From Malaga and Gibraltar.—The brig Moro, Capt Hull arrived yesterday from Malaga and Gibraltar—sailed from the former port on 14th, and from the latter on the 21st December. Capt. H informs that it was the opinon in Malaga, that there would be a war between Spain and France, and that England would join Spain. At Gibraltar, the best informed politicians believed there would be no war; that France would not be allowed to attack Spain, and thereby embroil perhaps the whole of Europe in blood-shed; but that she would be bound over to keep the peace. It will be recollected that among the numerous reports from Verona and France, contained in our late London papers, there was one stating that England had concluded a definitive treaty of commerce with Spain, and that courier had been sent to the Duke of Wellington, instructing him to announce the fact officially to the Congress.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Trade of Canada.—It is stated in the Quebec papers, that the trade to Halifax and St. John's Newfoundland, during the last summer, exceeded that in common years. Upwards of 12.000 barrels of flour were exported to the former place, and as many if not more to the latter; the imports from both places were valuable

Domestic.

A dissension between the Catholics of Philadelphia was originally created by a difference between the Bishop and one of his clergymen, and has now gone so far as to involve the question of the authority of the Head of the Church. The Union says that such is the state of irritation prevailing with many, that, on a recent occasion, a very worthy member of a grand jury wished his fellow-members to join with him in *presenting the Pope as a nuisance!*—*N. Y. Am.*

The Catholic Question in Pennsylvania!—Few of our readers, we suspect, ever dreamed that a political Catholic Question would arise in this country. But such is the fact, and the Philadelphia papers inform us that it occasions no little sensation in that commonwealth In regard to this subject, the Grand Jury of Philadelphia have made the following presentment. "They present as an extraordinary act of arrogance, impropriety and presumption, a recent attempt of Pope Pius VII so called, to interfere in the religious rights and temporal concerns of our country. Considering that the constitution having guaranteed to every man the invaluable and rational right of conscience, every congregation possesses an inherent power to choose its own clergy, and to make to them such compensation as may be expedient and agreed upon between them; any attempt to bias or control that right is, therefore, highly censurable, more especially in any foreign power, prince, or state. To this inquest, this proceeding appears more peculiarly require reprehension, as a first attempt at encroachment on our rights, should always be promptly repelled. And in as much as this act cannot reasonably be imputed to ignorance of our free and liberal institutions, well known to be guarded by the sovereignty of constitutions and laws, framed and enacted by the Representatives of a free and independent people, disclaiming all foreign interference and jurisdiction.

The Debate, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of imposing higher duties on imports, for the protection of Manufactures, becomes more and more interesting. There is a prospect now, that the question will be determined on its merits, and definitively determined, at the present Session of Congress *Nat. Int.*

NORFOLK, JAN. 31.

We are authorised to state, and we do it with the utmost satisfaction, that the Roanoke Canal is completed to the basin at Rock Landing, and that there now remains no obstacle to the transportation of produce from above the falls of Roanoke to this place. In a word, that this work, which has been so long a subject of solicitude, anxiety, and interest, is complete.

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1823

Congress.—At present it appears that Congress manifests some indication of adopting the proposed Tariff Bill, tho' considerably modified in many of its provisions. This seems to have been the only measure of great public moment, lately under discussion, both Houses being chiefly occupied in despatching private bills, and providing for the usual Executive business of the Session. When the Committee appointed to investigate the affair of the suppressed documents, laid their report before Congress, we deemed the subject to have been completely set at rest, but in this we were disappointed. In the House of Representatives, on the 5th, it was again brought forward, under circumstances which seem to involve the conduct of individuals of high responsibility. The debate occupied the attention of the House during the greater part of the day, and in its progress assumed an aspect of uncommon virulence, and personality. The National Intelligencer speaking of the discussion, says, "The full report of the proceedings of yesterday only, will require more than one day to transcribe them, and even then will be imperfect. It may, however, give an idea of the nature of the Debate to say, that it was of painful interest, and that scarcely any one gentleman engaged in it who was not more than once interrupted by calls to order.

It is no longer a question in which the Printers to the House of Representatives (our humble selves) are personally concerned. It embraces a wider scope, entraming within its vortex high officers of the government and Members of Congress, whose conduct and motives are arraigned with a freedom of which, in our Legislative annals, examples have been seldom seen.

This rather *singular* affair is yet in suspense; but it is likely, from the warm complexion it assumes, it will be found to resolve itself into a useless party question, the discussion of which will only serve to inflame the public mind, and withdraw the attention of our Representatives from subjects of legitimate utility. The valuable time of Congress, has already been sufficiently occupied on this matter, and unless the renewed investigation tend to the developement of some hidden roguery, nearly affecting the people's interests, the time devoted to pursuing the enquiry, may be considered as wholly lost. The next mail will probably bring additional intelligence.

Piratical Prize. The *Infant Cataline*, a Spanish schooner of 160 tons, arrived at Norfolk, on Sunday, commanded by Lieut. John Saunders, of the U. S. brig Spark, as prize master. It appears that the *Infant Cataline*, while cruizing under Spanish colors, in the bay of Campeachy boarded an American vessel from Baltimore, and plundered her of part of her cargo. In consequence, information was given to Capt. Wilkinson, who met with and captured the Pirate, on the 26th ult. a few miles off the Moro Castle. She was immediately dispatched to Baltimore, for adjudication, and only put into Norfolk on account of head winds.

The next Presidency.—The following just and expressive tribute to the merits of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Nathaniel Macon, we transcribe from the columns of the Petersburg Republican. The writer is personally unknown to us; but his sentiments truly evince the spirit and feelings of one who delights to honor the tried virtues of the real patriot, unmingled with party jealousy, or sectional prejudice.

In a former number of the Observer, we took occasion to introduce the name of *Nathaniel Macon*, connected with the subject of the *next Presidency*, which, even at this early period, appears to absorb so large a portion of general attention; and we now feel gratified to find the opinions we then expressed, so nearly in accordance with those which emanate from a *foreign source*. Such a writer as 'Virginius,' is well and fitly qualified accurately to estimate the conduct and character of Mr. Macon, being evidently familiar with the details of our *political* history, during those eventful periods when the entire fabric of the constitution, but newly cemented by the blood of thousands of freemen, was vitally endangered, and tottering beneath the delusory arts of intriguing factionists. In those days of trouble and trial, the immovable virtues of our political patriarch shone eminently conspicuous among the banded few, whose determined resistance to measures of impolicy and ruin, saved their country from abasement, and her sons from degrading subjection to a foreign influence. This glorious stand against the spread of principles inimical to freedom, justly entitles those who made it, to a nation's eternal gratitude. Macon was one of them; and the unwearied services of succeeding years, have but freshened his claims, and more vividly marked his devoted patriotism. But popular favor will never be courted by the truly disinterested public servant. The paths of fawning servility, or craving solicitation, are alike repugnant to his lofty principles; and though his usefulness, amidst the obtrusive demands of less deserving candidates, may remain unnoticed & unrewarded, he yet persists in the untiring pursuit of his country's welfare, seeking only the public good, where many look for place and profit. In none, is this ennobling trait more distinctly marked, than in Nathaniel Macon. It has been his rule and his guide, during the whole of his public career; and in the days of our posterity, it will brightly emblazon his name, among the great and the good, whose virtues stand recorded by the impartial finger of history.

We cheerfully leave the subject to an abler eulogist.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE PEOPLES' CANDIDATE.

Nathaniel Macon.

HIS OCCUPATION: THE PLOUGH.

"His principles;—pure as light, durable as time."

NORTH CAROLINA remains profoundly silent about this revolutionary patriot, and her paternal friend. She has held no caucus, she has made no *legitimate* nomination. This state has always been characterized by a virtuous and modest diffidence, in presenting to the notice of the Union, her distinguished citizens: She delights in honoring them at home, and if their merit, entitle them to greater honors abroad, she judiciously leaves it to others, duly to appreciate these merits, and to assign the appropriate rewards. Exempt from an unchaste or unblushing effrontery, she is incapable, however just may be the claim, of demanding of a father or a son, rewards or honors, which the lofty soul of that father, or that son, will not solicit. True to dignity and virtue, this state silently indicates by her attitude and countenance, 'that here is the patriarch of our Commonwealth; his paternity and patriotism, have also been certainly felt by the Union, if so, the people of the Union are too just and magnanimous, to permit his silent descent to the grave, without the proper honorable notice: it doth not become us, first to claim such a notice, however proud and grateful we may be, in the possession of such a citizen.'

I cannot claim for Mr. Macon, the eminence and fame of *Cincinnatus*, who was chosen dictator and general while at his plough in the field, which leaving with regret, he appeared to meet the enemies of his country—gloriously conquered—returned; greeted by the acclamations of the people, who led him in triumph. Sixteen days after his appointment, he laid down his high offices, and went back to plough his land. At the age of 80 years he was again summoned to the field; brilliant success attended his campaign; he returned in like manner—resigning absolute power—afterwards descended to the grave, loaded with honors as well as the weight of years.

We find Mr. Macon in the earliest stage of the revolution, in the ranks of his countrymen—he did his duty, in those gloomy, afflicting and perilous days, which 'tried men's souls.' After independence was achieved, and the liberties of his country secured, he returned to his plough.

In obedience to the call of the people, he is on appeared in the public councils, in a representative character—the civil institutions and domestic police of his native state, being well adjusted and put into complete operation, he retired to his occupation.

The people would not permit him, long and uninterruptedly, to enjoy the tranquil and happy scenes of agricultural life, past experience made them form a true estimate of his pure republican principles, and important services.—They fondly looked toward him not only as a faithful servant but as a benefactor and friend; they now had more diversified and extended interests to confide to their old delegate. The people, true to themselves and to merit, bestowed upon him the highest trust and honor, within their immediate gift. A higher destiny now awaited Mr. Macon.

A new federal constitution, "the worlds best hope," had been adopted: he appeared as one of the first representatives in the hall of federal legislation, at New York, in the year 1789, from the State of N. Carolina. A field of an almost interminable expanse, now opens upon us. I can only take a concise and rapid view, of some of those mighty scenes and events, which will indicate the incessant toils undergone by this distinguished citizen, was, to reap not for himself or his native state, but for the people of United America, the best harvest of prosperity, happiness and freedom.—The first great work, was, to put in motion the system of government, which had been framed in the tumult of Convention; the old articles of 'confederation had to give way for the introduction of the new constitution, whose aptitudes and faculties were then to be developed, and its bearings so directed and applied to the state governments and institutions, as to avoid those sudden jars and dangerous concussions, which are scarcely the never failing attendants on such momentous occasions.—The tried and profound politician, well knows, how awful is the crisis exhibited, by the change of one form of government for another: both the old and the new, often fall; the rights and liberties of the people being immolated at the shrine of anarchy or despotism: all are hurled together into one mingled ruin.—The people reposed in security; heroes and sages of the revolution were there, and did the work. Washington was present; Macon was also there.

The beneficent sovereign author of the universe, by his wise dispositions, having ordained, that the United States should successfully assert the rights to self government and freedom of conscience; man began to consider more attentively the character of man and the science of political economy.

A holy spirit of enthusiasm seized upon the fairest portion of Europe, in the cause of oppressed humanity. Wise and virtuous men throughout the civilized world, made a solemn recognition of the just principles, presented to their contemplation by the American Revolution.

In Europe, a Holy Alliance composed of despots, was early formed against the despensations of an over-ruling Pro-

ce. This formidable coalition soon ed a cruel and sanguinary war, against ights and liberties of mankind. Their purposes being inadequate to sustain r desolating arms and wicked career, s soon commenced a dreadful preda- war are on our neutral commerce maritime rights—Our pacific and mercial relations with all foreign s, became so materially impaired or nged, as to subject our federal govern- to great difficulties and serious trials. demoralizing tempest sometimes d with such devastating fury, that our d friendly flag which had unfurl- s from almost every civilized port, often nearly banished from the ocean. eat and weighty subjects and mea- s, were submitted to the consideration Congress. The faculties and energies e federal constitution, came now to ed in the successful maintenance of maritime rights, as well as, of our relations whether friendly or gerent, as an independent power— ly interesting were the federal measures adopted, and laws enacted; sing our army & navy: fortifications: ic missions or embassies: pro- of neutrality: rights of neutrals ction of our merchantmen; impress of our seamen, Chesapeake frigate ttacked in our native waters; war with Great Britain; invasion of our territories; ace and treaty with Britain; frequent ars with the Barbary powers and trea- s with them; difficulties with Spain, ong and protracted negotiations, peace preserved, a treaty with her; acquisition f the Floridas.—In the states, to which a progress is made, dozens of occurrences nd measures of the most interesting ter, crowd upon the memory; such s the establishment of the federal courts; ederal currency—the national mint; post offices; a national bank; admission of s into the Union; a bankrupt law, alien and sedition laws; rights of ; internal taxation &c. assessed in Congress; frequent wars with the indians. s with them ending extensive, territories; federal system of taxation ment of the lands, direct taxes, excise tax, excise and internal duties; tariff duties on foreign commerce. A sup- port of neutrality and measures for its suppression; trials for sedition in the fed- courts; a trial by impeachment. The s of the federal constitu- powers passing by necessary im- powers reserved by the states the people, and the danger of con- ve powers, all well examined and considered in Congress. Election of a President by the House of Representa- tives; amendments to the federal constitution &c. The history of the administra- tions of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and of the administration of Monroe as far as the same has proceeded, is too well known to require more deta- il views; during all those eventful peri- ods Mr. Macon served in Congress, that is to say, twenty six years in the House of Representatives, and the last eight years in the Senate; For some time he presid- ed as speaker in the lower House; he acquitted himself with so much dignity, justness and impartiality, as to give gener- al satisfaction. He never sought, for ex- alted offices of emolument and profit; his disinterested patriotism confined him to the office of a representative of the people and of his state. He returned annually after the discharge of his public duties, to the plough. I am well informed (and it is of his speeches and proceedings in Congress to prove the fact) that he is a living record or oracle of all the important national laws, measures and proceedings from the establishment of the constitution; if a question can be put to him touching the same, you will be certainly answered.

I feel highly gratified and justified in declaring, that during the asperities and momentary days of party spirit, his moral and political character was not even assailed by the baleful breath of calumny. Not wishing to stir angry and malignant passions, I forbear to pass in review, the division of parties and the causes thereof. It is the duty of a good citizen to cultivate without the sacrifice of true principles "peace, harmony, union and freedom." Therefore will not advert to those scenes of 98 and 99, in which Mr. Macon acted a conspicuous part, as he did, on all proper occasions. Under the most popular administrations, he sometimes differed from old friends, with whom he had long acted, pursued his own course, justly attracting admiration from all good and liberal men, by the inflexibility of his integrity, solidity of his judgment and purity of his principles.

It may perhaps be safely affirmed, that no man, from practical experience, can draw with more accuracy, the line of separation between federal powers and state sovereignties, and that no man can hold more sacred and inviolable state rights, than this distinguished citizen, who, by his acts, public speeches and votes, hath proved his firm adherence and devotion to these principles, viz: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations.—entangling alliances with none—the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the general government in its full constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad—a jealous care of the right of election by the people—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics—a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of a war, till regulars may relieve them—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened—the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of public faith—the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason—freedom of religion—freedom of the press—and freedom of person—trial by juries impartially selected, &c.

I hope to escape the censure of arrogance or presumption in calling Mr. Macon the Peoples candidate. I hold it to be an indubitable right for any one of the people to draw the public attention to any private Citizen, as a fit person to fill any office within the gift of the people.

We all must acknowledge, that Civil Society is under a moral obligation, to do justice to its members, independent of the sanctions of the fundamental laws which bind us closer together. A disregard of this moral obligation, in assigning the appropriate rewards or honors, to a citizen who has deserved well of its country, extinguishes one great incentive to good and virtuous deeds for the general welfare. It however appertains to the whole community, or a majority of them to decide upon the merits of any question arising on those principles

If an apology be necessary, I have only to apologize to Mr. Macon, for the liberty I have taken without his knowledge: I am perhaps not remembered by him having only spent a few minutes in his company, after the honor of an introduction to him when on his way to Congress many years ago. I never crossed the Roanoke but once on a visit to some friend near Halifax Town. No Citizens in North Carolina, have any agency or knowledge touching the course I am pursuing.

I act only in obedience to the dictates of my own judgment and feelings: but why this explanation? For I hold it to be a just principle, that the office of President is not to be solicited or avoided.'

I beg leave to add, that I have long moved in a circle of society, many of whom are or have long known Mr. Macon. His private virtues were early communicated to me, and indeed, wherever he has moved, or moves, they are known. His acts and conduct as a public or political character, passed under the immediate view of the people of his native state, from the commencement of the revolution and under the view and examination of the people of the United States, for the last thirty or forty years.

I shall be sustained by many concurring voices, and by some of the best public testimonials, when I confidently affirm, that his bosom is animated with those amiable qualities which adorn our nature: with that tender feeling with administers comfort to distress, wherever found—that selfish feelings contract not his passions, which glow with fervor for the happiness of mankind—that for these United States, if the occasion presented itself, he would prove to be like unto another, Marcus Emilius of Roman memory, celebrated for his steadiness, solid judgment and public services, who at an advanced age with his gouty feet appeared with arms—leaning on his spear before the door of the Senate-House, ready by his courage and example, to defend his country against a threatening enemy!!—"*An honest man is the noblest work of God.*"

VIRGINIUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors,

The purport of this communication is to enquire, through the medium of your useful paper, whether that part of an act of the General Assembly passed in the year 1821, chap. 130, entitled 'An act for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville,' requiring a survey, plan, &c to be made by commissioners therein named, has been carried into effect. If so, should not the town commissioners give publicity to the same by advertisement in your paper, or in such other manner as they may deem best calculated to give the desired information.

It would appear by tracing the surveyors employed in the above duty, that they have curtailed the former bounds of the town very considerably. I do not question this *authority*, thus to lessen the old limits of the town, although I cannot perceive, that it is given by the Act of Assembly; my object is to ascertain by what streets or points we are now to distinguish the boundary lines.

A FRONTIER SETTLER.

From the Western Carolinian.

INTERESTING PUBLICATION.

Rev. Colin M'Iver, of Fayetteville, has issued proposals for printing, by subscription, a volume of sermons, to be called 'The Southern Preacher.' The volume is to contain 400 pages, and, neatly bound and lettered, will be delivered to subscribers at the moderate sum of two dollars. Where is the man who loves religion, who feels an interest in the literary reputation of his own state, and who has an honest desire to encourage enterprising industry, that will not cheerfully patronize this work? It must surely, be a work highly interesting to the friends of religion and literature, among ourselves, when they are informed, that the sermons are to be furnished mostly, by clergymen, of different religious denominations, in our own state. Among these, we understand, are the truly excellent and venerable President of our University, Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell; Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, principal of the Raleigh Academy; Rev. Shepherd Kollock, Professor of Rhetoric in the University; Rev. Elisha Mitchell, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the same; Rev. William Hooper, formerly Professor of Languages in the University, now Rector of St. John's church, Fayetteville; and other clergymen in North and South Carolina and Georgia. We do most ardently wish the Rev. compiler that complete success, which his talents, industry, piety, and zeal, so justly merit. We shall not be disappointed; surely every one, who can afford this small sum, will hasten to manifest his good will by adding his name to the list of subscribers. Z.

RALEIGH, FEBRUARY 7.

The Board of Internal Improvement met in this city on Tuesday last, having adjourned to this place from Wilmington, not being able to form a quorum there—present, Governor Holmes, President of the Board, Judge Cameron, Thomas Turner, John D. Hawkins and John Owen, Esq'rs. We understand that the principal business acted upon was the subject of removing the flats, in the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington. They approved of the plan submitted by Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, for effecting that object, and authorised him to contract for the immediate execution of it.—*Star*

DIED,

In the State of Illinois, a few weeks ago Colonel MICHAEL JONES, Register of one of the Land offices. For the last 20 years he has been in the employ of the General Government, in different stations; and in 1819, was an Elector at the presidential Election. He was a man of reputed ability and integrity.—*Nat. Int.*

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst. Mr. WILLIAM MACKAY, merchant of that place, aged 38 years.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEB. 13

MERCHANDIZE.	Quan'ty rated.	From N. C.	
Bacon, - -	lb.	8	9
Beef, mess, -		none.	
fresh, -		3	4
Beeswax,		52	33
Brandy, Cog. -	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,		45	50
Apple,		40	45
Butter, - -	lb.	15	20
Coffee, - -		25	28
Corn, - -	bush.	75	80
Cotton, Upland,	100 lb.	8	9 50
Flour, superfine,	bbl.	6	6 50
fine, -			6
Flax-seed, -	bush.	80	90
Gin, Holland, -	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,		45	
Hogs lard, -	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish,	100 lb.	5	5 25
English, -		5	
Lead, - -	lb.	9	
Molasses, -	gal.	30	35
Oats, - -	bush.	35	40
Pork, - -	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,	bush.	75	80
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.	gal.	1 25	1 50
W. Island, 4th do.		90	
do. 3d do.		85	
New-England.		45	60
Rice, - -	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,	bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,			90
Steel, German,	lb.	18	
blistered,		10	
Sugar, Muscovado,	100 lb.	8	11
Loaf, -	lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,		1 15	1 25
Hyson, -		1 15	1 25
Imperial,		1 55	
Gunpowder,		1 45	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3
manufactured.	lb.	8	10
Tallow, - -		8	9
Wheat, - -	bush.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey, - -	gal.	35	40

Wilmington, February 8.

Corn, 65 to 67 cents; Cotton, 9½ to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 24½ to 25½; Tar, 1.03 to 1.05; Pitch, 2.00; Turpentine, 2.40 to 2.43; Bacon, 9 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 24 to 25; Rum, Jamaica, 87 to 1; Rice, 2.75; Salt, Liverpool ground, 5.5; Sugar, 7.50 to 9; Tobacco, 4.50 to 5.00; Whiskey, 35 to 38.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, (N.C.) *February 8.*

[*From the Wilmington Recorder.*]

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Dolphin, Borland, from Havana, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co

French Brig, Cecile, Jeherme from Martinique to Timothy Savage.

Brig Susan, Shafford from Demerara, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Union, Bigelow from Guadaloupe, to William H. Lippitt.

Brig Jane, Gray, from St. Vincents, to E. Winslow.

Schr. Collector, Hall, from Philadelphia to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr Retrieve, Porter, from Havana, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Schr. Moxa, West, from Guadaloupe

Schr Echo, Hall, from Boston, to J Ripley, Jr.

Schr. Union, Fuller of Baltimore. Flour to Cogswell & Dickinson.

CLEARED,

Ship Sally, Gibbing, for Martinique by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Brig Hyperion, Brightman for Port-au-Prince, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Joseph, Seabury, for Porto Rico by Edward Winslow.

Brig Caroline, Midler for Cape Haytien by Cogswell & Dickinson.

Brig Phebe, Luther for St. Jago de Cuba by Wm. H Lippitt.

Brig Friendship, Kelly for Port-au Prince, by Cogswell & Dickson.

Brig Rambler Shatswell for South America, by Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schr. Favorite, Small for St. Pierres, (Martinique.)

Schr. Ocean, Barnes for St. Jago de Cuba, by Edward Winslow.

Schr. Harriet & Eliza, Simpson for Guadaloupe by P. W. Fanning.

Schr. President, Paine for New York by Cogswell and Dickinson.

Schr Primrose, Nickerson for Boston by Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schr Moses, Perkins for Martinique, by J. Usher.

Schr. Lucinda, Sergeant for Martinique by J Usher.

Schr. President, Smith for Plymouth N. C.

Schr. Penope, Doan for New York by Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schr. Hannah, Kent for Boston by Cogswell & Dickinson.

New Advertisements.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, on the 30th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, and nine or ten years of age.

The said Horse was recently purchased from Mr. John Curtis, of Wake County, in which direction it is probable he is gone

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will return him to me, at this place.

JAMES JENKIN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 12. 37:3w.

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man of good connections, who understands accounts, and can produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety and integrity.

Apply at this Office.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

Tobacco Manifests,

For Sale at this Office.

Mules at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday the 16th inst. at the Town House,

SIX LIKELY MULES,

Uncommonly Large and Young, they will be sold at a credit of six ty days.

Feb 13. 37:1w.

SOAP AND CANDLE Manufactory FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Monday the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P M at the Town House, to close the concern

The Candle Manufactory,

Belonging to the late firm of A. Frink & Co.

The Establishment is in complete order, in every respect, and ready for immediate occupation. At the same time will be sold about

150 Boxes Mould Candles

A QUANTITY OF

BAR SOAP.

ALSO,

A Horse and Cart.

Terms at Sale.

A M FRINK,

Surviving Partner of A. M Frink & Co.

Feb. 13 1823 37 2

SUGAR, OIL, &c.

Just Received,

Prime Brown Sugar, in Hds. & Bbls.

" Green Coffee

Currier's Oil—a few Bbls. will be sold low.

ALSO - A FEW SETS

Venetian Blinds,

At Manufacturer's Prices. Persons wishing this article, can have them made to any size, at short notice, by leaving their orders with the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Feb 13 1823 37 3

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has Just Received from N. York

A QUANTITY OF

Shad Seine Twine,

AND

CHEESE.

AND, ON CONSIGNMENT,

4 Pipes very superior 4th Proof Cognac Brandy—4 Puncheons Old 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 20 Bags Green Coffee, which I will sell low for cash, or good Notes at other Bank.

DONALD M'QUEEN.

Feb. 13 1823. 37 tf

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that they have Just Received a Fresh Supply of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which, in connexion with their former stock, will be sold remarkably CHEAP. for Cash.

LIKEWISE,

30 Reams Writing Paper, 10 Dozen Felt Hats, Colton Cards, Straw Bonnets, &c.

ALSO,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1 New Northern Gig and Harness.

H. G NELSON & CO.

Feb 13 1823. 37 3

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco

10 Doz. Hair Seives

10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 80 days.

Feb 13, 1823. 37 tf

Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1822. 33 tf

NOTICE.

The Farmers and Planters of Cumberland county are requested to convene at the Courthouse in Fayetteville, on the Tuesday Evening of next March County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society.

Jan. 16, 1823. 33 6t

$125 Reward.

BROKE Anson Jail on Friday the 7th inst.

THOMAS CURTIS

AND

HAMILTON HARRIS.

Thos Curtis is between twenty five and thirty years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, very dark Mulatto, between thirty and thirty five years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking Jails, and has broken several in the Western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

Joseph Medley, Shff.

February 9, 1823. 37:tf.

☞ The Editors of the Western Carolinian will please insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their account to William Dismukes, Esq. Wadesborough, for payment.

$130 REWARD.

Mail Robbery.

ON the 6th of December last, a Letter was put into the Post Office in this place, directed to Mr Robert Stuart, New York, containing $600 in Notes of the U. States Bank, and a $50 Note of the "State Bank of South-Carolina," which letter has never reached its destination. It was no doubt taken from the mail, with other letters from this place and Wilmington, before it reached Petersburg, Va. Of the U States' Bank Notes, there were 18 of $20 each, payable at Fayetteville, viz.

1 dated March 12, 1822, letter U					No. 1483
1	do do	do	do	S	1470
1	do Feb. 5	do	do	R	1242
2	do do	do	do	I	1222 1231
4	do Oct. 3	1817	do	K	989, 815, 319, 192
2	do do	do	do	J	525, 917
4	do do	do	do	M	3, 105, 193, 494
3	do do	do	do	L	881, 517, 186
1 of $50, dated Nov. 8			1821,	G	827
1	do do	do 6	do	"	696
1	do do	do 6	do	B	624
1	do do	do 6	do	H	698
1 of $20, payable in Phila. Jan. 1, 1817,					264
4 of $5 each, payable at Philadelphia Boston, and Portsmouth					
1 Note State Bank South Carolina, for $50, dated Feb. 5. 1811, letter L No. 26					

Ten per cent reward will be paid for any part of the amount recovered, or *Sixty five dollars* for the whole sum; and a like reward of Sixty five dollars will be paid for the detection and conviction of the Robber.

Charles Stuart.

Feb. 12. 37 1w

*** The Petersburg Intelligencer and Republican will each give the above one insertion, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Carriage Driver Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Man, who can Drive and take care of Horses well.

Robt. Donaldson.

Feb. 13. 37:tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for Sale at a Reduced Prices.

30 Bags Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Bag containing 310 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

Feb. 13.—37tf.

Contractors Wanted.

THE letting of the Works for the Improvement of the obstructions in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, is postponed until the 1st of March next. These works are to be executed agreeably to Plans and Specifications made out by Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, who will attend at Wilmington from the 22d inst. to the 1st of March, for the purpose of exhibiting the Plans, receiving Proposals and concluding a Contract.

For the information of those at a distance who may be inclined to offer for the work, the Specifications are hereunto annexed.

Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1823. 37:3t.

Specification

Of the Embankments and Jetties for the Improvement of the Cape-Fear River, below Wilmington.

The Embankments between Clark's Island and Eagle Island, and between Campbell's Island and the western bank of the river, are to consist of two rows of piles, with a clear width of ten feet between the two rows; in each row the piles are to be made out of good pine timber, of such size as will square to 12 inches; they are to be hewn on the two meeting sides, so as to present a flat surface to each other of at least 10 inches wide on an average. They are to be driven quite close together, as far into the bed of the river as it is possible to drive them with a pile driving machine having a rammer of from 12 to 15 cwt. and falling from a height of 25 feet at least, and when driven thus far the piles are to be of such length as to leave 5 feet at least, above the ordinary height of high water mark of spring tides.

2. On the outside of each row of piles there is to be a string piece of pine timber of 9 inches square, fixed about 2½ feet from the top of the piles, and to run horizontally for the whole length of the embankment. Opposite the centre of each pile there is to be an auger hole of 1½ inches in diameter bored through the string piece and pile, and a white oak trenail of sufficient size driven quite through them both. The different pieces of timber used in the string pieces are to be joined by a scarf overlapping 18 inches at least.

3 In every 10 feet of length in the embankment, there is to be a cross piece sufficient in length to extend from outside to outside of the string pieces, and to project therefrom at least 12 inches at each end; these cross pieces or braces are to be of timber that will square 12 inches, and to be notched 6 inches deep, so as to embrace the heads of the piles upon which they rest, and the outside string pieces. Immediately on the upper side of these cross pieces is to be laid a string piece of 9 inches square, along the inside of both rows of piles for the whole length of the embankment, and to be fastened to the head of each pile by a trenail as described for the outside string pieces.

4. The whole of the space on the inside of the piling is to be filled up with earth flush to the underside of the cross pieces, and in executing this part of the work, the contractor is to carefully arrange the soil, so as that part of it which is of a vegetable consistency may be put nearest the piles on both sides; the intermediate space may be filled up with such soil as can be conveniently obtained.

Specification for the Jetties.

5. The Jetties are to consist of a single row of piles of 9 inches square, driven firmly into the bed of the river, at the distance of 10 feet from each other. Each of these piles is to have a tenon at the top of three inches thick, 10 inches wide and 6 inches long. On the the top of these piles is to be placed a capsill, 10 inches square, with mortices on the under side for the reception of the tenons on the piles, there is to be a trenail of sufficient size to fill an augur hole one and a half inches in diameter, to be driven through the capsill and tenon; the upper side of this is to be on a level with the ordinary height of high waters of spring tides.

6. Between each of the square piles, the place is to be filled up with two inch thick pine plank piling, driven firmly into the soil, and spiked by two spikes of 5 inches long, into the capsill.

7. When any deviations or alterations from the plans, sections or specifications, as the case may be, is proposed by the Engineer or Contractor, whereby the work may be increased, altered or diminished, due notice in writing shall be given of the same by the party proposing such deviation or alteration to the other, & the Contractor shall not begin to execute any part of the same, until a price is fixed and an agreement made, otherwise he shall have no payment for what he does, and in case the deviation is agreed to, and the demand made by the Contractor for executing such deviation shall be more than the Principal Engineer shall think reasonable, then the Board for Internal Improvements or the Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to contract or agree with any other person for the same, at such underprice as they may think proper, without the contractor having any demand against the Board or Engineer aforesaid, for such transaction, and the Contractor shall deduct out of the contract price such sums as may be saved by such deviation.

8. Should it appear at any time during the execution of any part of the contract to the said Board or their Principal Engineer, that the Contractor is not executing his work agreeably to his contract, he or they shall give notice to him of such deficiency, and in case he does not immediately remedy the same, they shall have it in their power to stop the work until he can shew them satisfactorily that he possesses the power of remedying the defects of insufficiency complained of, and should he fail in performing the same, the Board or Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to discharge the Contractor from the work and take the contract out of his hands the value of the work executed, & materials and tools on hand being previously ascertained by the Principal Engineer, and which shall be immediately paid. But in case the Contractor shall have been furnishing unnecessary tools and implements for the work, and which, in the Engineer's opinion may be of little or no use to the work, the said Engineer may reject such tools and implements, should he think proper.

9. All the work must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Principal Engineer, and such alterations may be made in the work or materials as may, from time to time, appear to him necessary, agreements being previously made as above specified, and in case any difference of opinion shall arise between the Superintendents of the work and the Contractor, respecting the explanation or meaning of any part of the Plans, Sections or Specifications, the same shall be left to the Principal Engineer, whose decision shall be final.

Poetry.

FROM MOORE.

On a young Lady, who died a few weeks after her marriage.

Weep not for those, whom the vale of the tomb,
In life's happy morning, hath hid from our eyes,
Ere sin threw a blight o'er the spirit's young bloom,
Or earth had profan'd what was born for the skies.
Death had chill'd the fair fountain, ere sorrow had stain'd it,
'Twas frozen in all the pure light of its course,
And but sleeps till the sunshine of heav'n has unchain'd it,
To water that Eden, where first was its source!
Weep not for those whom the veil of the tomb,
In life's happy morning hath hid from our eyes,
Ere sin threw a blight o'er the spirit's young bloom,
Or earth had profan'd what was born for the skies.

Mourn not for her, the young bride of the vale,
Our gayest and loveliest, lost to us now;
Ere life's early lustre had time to grow pale,
And the garland of love was yet fresh on her brow:
Oh! then was her moment, dear spirit for flying
For this gloomy world, while its gloom was unknown,
And the wild hymns she warbled so sweetly in dying,
Were echoed in heaven by lips like her own!
Weep not for her—in her spring time she flew
To that land, where the wings of the soul are unfurl'd—
And now, like a star beyond evening's cold dew,
Looks radiantly down on the tears of this world.

Miscellaneous.

Extract from the Account of Major Long's Expedition.

Neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains.—The mode of rallying now prescribed to our party was the following: immediately after an alarm should be given, the party should seize their arms and form in front of the tents, in the rear of the line of packs, and await any orders that might be given. The sentinel giving the alarm, should proceed to the tent of the officers, in order to acquaint them with the cause. Major Long and Capt. Bell should reconnoitre about the encampment, and, if practicable, ascertain the real occasion of the alarm. Farther movements to be regulated as the emergency might require.

This alarm was the occasion of our starting on the morning of the 26th at an earlier hour than usual. We rode on through the same uninteresting and dreary country as before, but were constantly amused at observing the motions of the countless thousands of bisons, by which we were all the time surrounded. The wind happening to blow fresh from the south, the scent of our party was borne directly across the Platte, and we could distinctly note every step of its progress, by the consternation and terror it excited among the Buffaloe. The moment the tainted gale infected the atmosphere, they ran with as much violence as if pursued by a party of mounted hunters, and instead of running from the danger, turned their heads towards the wind, eager to escape from the terrifying scent—they pushed forward in an oblique direction towards our party, and plunging into the river, they swam and waded and ran, with the utmost violence in several instances breaking through our line of march, which was immediately along the left bank of the Platte. One of the party perceiving from the direction taken by the bull that preceded the extended column of his companions, that he intended to emerge from the low river bottom, at a particular point, where the precipitous bank was worn by deer travelling into a deep notch, urged his horse rapidly forward to gain this station, that he might have a near view of these interesting animals; he had no sooner arrived at this pond than the formidable leader, bounding up the steep, gained the summit of the bank with his fore feet, and in this position abruptly halted from his full career, and glared fiercely at the horse, which now occupied his path.

The horse, trembling violently from fear of this sudden apparition would have wheeled and exerted his utmost speed, had he not been restrained by the greatest strength of his rider; he recoiled however, a few feet, and sunk down upon his haunches. The bull halted but a moment, then being urged forward by the irresistible impulse of the moving column behind, rushed onward by the half sitting horse. The multitude came swiftly on, crowding up the narrow defile. The party had now arrived, and extending along a considerable distance, the Bisons ran in a confused manner in various directions to gain the distant bluffs, numbers were compelled to pass through our line of march, between the horses. This scene, added to the plunging and roaring in the river of those that were yet crossing, produced a grand effect, which was still heightened, by the fire opened upon them by our hunters. As they ascended the bank innumerable opportunities offered of selecting and killing the fattest, and it was with difficulty we restrained our hunters from slaughtering many more than we needed.

It is remarked by hunters, and appears to be an established fact, that the odour of a white man is more terrifying to wild animals, particularly the Bison, than that of an Indian. This animal, in the course of its periodic migrations, come into the immediate neighbourhood of the permanent Indian villages, on the Missouri and the Platte. One was seen by our hunters within six miles of the Grand Pawnee village, and immediately about the towns, we saw many heads, and skeletons, of such as had been killed there the preceding spring. They had come in while the Pawnees were absent on their winter's hunt, and at their return, we were informed they found the Bisons immediately about their villages. They disappeared invariably from the neighborhood of the white settlements within a few years. We are aware that other causes may be found for this, than the frightful scent of the white man, which is the impolitic exterminating war which he wages against all unsubdued animals within his reach.

MEANS OF RENDERING WOOD, LINEN, &c. INCOMBUSTIBLE.

It always affords us pleasure to give publicity to any discovery that promises to be of advantage to society, and more especially, when it is calculated to preserve the property and lives of those individuals who adopt it. Mr. Benjamin Cook of Baskerville-house, Birmingham, in his experiments on the alkalis, has discovered that all linen, cotton, muslins &c. when dipped in a solution of the pure vegetable alkali, at a gravity of from 120 to 130, taking water at the gravity of 100. become incombustible. That all timbers become incombustible when saturated with a solution of alkali at the gravity of 140 to 150. He has two methods of saturating timber first by letting the timber, in the plank, lie in the solution for several weeks, until the alkali has perfectly filled up the pores of the wood; but the method he prefers, is the use of a powerful machine, by which he extracts or forces out the sap and then forces the alkali through the whole tree, thus filing up all the pores and rendering the tree incombustible; this he proposes to do as soon as the tree is felled, and before the bark is taken off. When the bark is in its best state he performs this operation in a few hours which, while it renders the wood incombustible, completely prevents dry rot.

The solution of pure vegetable alkali which Mr. Cook prepares for securing from fire, muslins, cottons, &c. is as pure as the clearest spring water, perfectly free from smell, and will not discolor the finest cambrics or muslins.—When so many dreadful accidents are continually happening from ladies dresses taking fire, from bed and window curtains being set on fire, either by accident or carelessness of servants, we cannot but consider this discovery as one of great importance to society.

For ship timbers, its value is inestimable, and not less so for all timber for houses and public buildings. *Liverpool paper.*

Trotting, Trottino. Trottina, &c.

The great Trotting match which has lately trotted in almost every newspaper, from Maine to Georgia, reminds us of Monsieur Trottin, a Parisian merchant, who having amassed a large fortune, took it into his head to trot through the world. This, however, he was unable to accomplish, without many metamorphoses. In Normandy, he became Le Sieur De Trottinville—Britiany hailed him as Le Chevalier Kertrottin—Passing over into Wales, he became Sir Ap Trottin—England knew him under the appellation of Squire Trotting—In Scotland, he was christened McTrottin, and in Ireland O'Trottin—He could not visit Holland without having his ears saluted with the name of Van Trottin—Germany received him as the celebrated Traveller Trottingberg—in Spain he was honoured with the title of Don Trottinez—in Italy with that of Signor Trottino—In Russia he could not be less than Baran Trottinkoff—after other peregrinations and variations, he reached China, where he died Trottin-fou—(*i. e. Trotting mad.*)

Daily Compiler

Numeral Letters.—The first obvious mode of reckoning, Pasquier supposes in his *Recherches de la France*, to have been upon the fingers, each finger standing for one, and represented by an upright stroke; so that the number 4 was represented by IIII, but there being no more fingers on one hand, wherewith to confine the account, the number 5 was considered as formed by the first finger and thumb, which, when the hand is displayed, has something of the V like figure. The representation of 5 having been thus fixed on, its double, or 10, was produced by joining together the two V's at their points, which formed a figure like X. The letter C anciently written [] being the initial letter of the Latin word *centum*, was a very natural and obvious abbreviation of the number 100; and the ancient letter being divided into two, horizontally, each half was a kind of L. the letter was therefore adopted to signify 50; and for the like reason the letter M, the initial of the Latin word *mille*, signifying a thousand, is made to stand for that sum; being divided down the middle it split into two letters, each resembling a D, and a D accordingly is the numerical letter for 500, or half 1,000.

Extract from the Letters of Henry Kirke White.

"When in Nottingham, I gave way too much to a practice, which prevails *there* in a shameful degree, of sitting in judgment on the attainments and experience of others. At this time there was darkness enough in my own heart, to have employed all my attention, and I think it may be generally asserted, that *those* who are the readiest to examine *others*, are the most backward to examine *themselves*; that the more we feel inclined to scrutinize our brother Christians with severity, the less able are we to endure such a scrutiny ourselves. Before Christianity can arrive at any degree of perfection, we must have *less tongue and more heart work.* If a man be faithful to his conviction, he will find too much to do *at home* to busy himself with what he has no opportunities of sufficiently knowing, *his neighbor's heart.*

A fact.—A ludicrous circumstance occurred the other day, in the upsetting of a stage coach, which nearly proved fatal to a fat elderly lady, who was an inside passenger with others—amongst whom was a gentleman who had a number of sovereigns in a parcel, which he was taking to town for a friend. As the coach was turning the Kentstreet, end, in the Borough, it was thrown over, the lady being on the under side, and the gentleman the reverse. The latter grasping very hard, for security, his golden parcel, broke it, and most of the contents went completely under the garments of the lady, where they lodged in various parts of the folds. At the moment, of course, every one anxious to get out of the coach, and not the least loud in request was the lady, who was soon safely placed on her legs amidst a crowd which presently assembled on such occasions. The gentleman kept possession of the inside, and lost not a moment in diving for and gathering together his treasure. The lady giving herself a shake, as naturally she would, as the economy of her dress had suffered such a serious rumple, two of the sovereigns dropped from it on the pavement, which were soon perceived by some boys, who immediately began a scramble for them. This forced the fair bureau down Long lane, when another sovereign made its appearance, which convened the mob to the spot from whence these golden charms had dropped. In a moment they all made towards the lady who set off at her speed, the sovereigns dropping singly at the distance of two or three yards, which the eager followers tumbling over each other to secure, allowed her to keep just ahead of them, with the cry at her heels of "there goes the Guinea hen"—"stop the Golden goose," and other emblematical epithets. At last she got refuge in an apothecary's shop, where her troubles met with an end; and after a little repose, she reached her friends in Moorefields in safety. The gentleman, after securing all within the coach, followed the golden course, and on regaining the few sovereigns which still kept their place around the frightened fair, he discovered he had lost seventy five by the frolic. Quere—Will the stage coach proprietors be accountable for the loss?—*Brighton Gaz.*

Last Moments of the Mother of Bonaparte

The evening preceding her death, she called together all her household. She was supported on white velvet pillows; her bed was crimson damask, and in the center hung a crown decorated with flowers. The whole of the apartment was lighted in grand style. She called her servants, one after another, to her bed-side who knelt, and kissed her extended hand, which was skinny, and covered with a profusion of rings. To her chief director of finances, Jean. Barosa, she said, "Jean, my blessing go with thee and mine!" To Maria Belgrade her waiting-maid, she said, "go to Jerome, he will take care of thee. When my grandson is Emperor of France he will make thee a great woman." She then called Col. Darley to her bed side; he had attended her in all her fortunes, and, Napoleon, in his will, had assigned him a donation of 14.000l. "You," said she, "have been a good friend to me and my family; I have left you what will make you happy. Never forget my grandson; and what you and he may arrive at is beyond my discerning; but you will both be great!" She then called in all junior servants, and with a pencil, as their names were called, marked down a sum of money to be given to each.—They were then dismissed, and she declared that she had done with the world, and requested water. She washed her hands, and laid down upon her pillow. Her attendents found her dead, with her hand under her head, and a prayer book upon her breast. Thus perished the mother of one who has been a meteor on earth, and a blazing star to direct others!—*Ibid.*

Receipt for a Fashionable Rout.

Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can get place them in a room with a slow fire, stir them well; have ready a piano forte, a harp, a handful of books or prints, put them in from time to time: when the mixture begins to settle, sweeten with politeness, or wit if you have it, if not, flattery will do as well, and is very cheap. When all have stewed together for two or three hours, put in one or two turkeys, some tongues, sliced beef or ham, tarts, cakes, and sweetmeats, and some bottles of wine; the more you put in the better and more substantial your rout will be.

N. B. Fill your room quite full and let the scum run off of itself.

Creditor.—One that the law suffers to commit every sort of crime towards an unfortunate fellow being, short of assassination. He can incarcerate him in a loathsome prison with criminals, he can strip him of his last barrel of meal and bed of straw—he can murder him by inches, in exercising every species of cruelty, calculated to drive him to despair and death, and finally he can glut his vengeance by seizing his body in its way to the grave. All this barbarity is sanctioned by law and tolerated by religion in this our boasted land of liberty.

It is easy to take the Jew's forfeit of a pound of flesh, without incurring the imputation of barbarity, which was cast on him for that diverting joke. He was a mere mongrel at tormenting, to think of cutting it off with a knife—no! your true delicate way is to waste it off by degrees. For, has not every creditor, by the pleasant assistance of a prison, the legal right of taking ten or twenty pounds of christian flesh, in forfeit of his bond?

CHERAW,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

About 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months, on all sums exceeding $500, and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in the same manner, interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnecessary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained a Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river, one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accomodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.
JAMES COIT,
Agents for the Chatham Town Company

For Liverpool, England,

THE staunch burthensome and well found Brig SAMOSET, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, of 256 tons; and can load at the wharves at Wilmington.—Should 4 or 500 bales of Cotton be offered immediately, this vessel can be dispatched within sixteen days, as the subscribers are prepared to put in, on account of the owners, her heavy freight. For terms, apply to

EDW'D WINSLOW,
Wilmington, or
J. LEVY & Co.
Fayetteville.
February 5, 1823. 35:3w.

Fayetteville Mould CANDLES AND BAR SOAP,

By the Box, for sale by
Stuart, Birdsall & Co.
Agents for the Manufacturers.
February 6, 1823. 36 2w

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution has become the exclusive property of the Town of Fayetteville, who have placed the management of its concerns under the direction of a School Committee, selected by the Commissioners of the Town.

The School Committee give notice that the exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday next the 6th instant. They have engaged the services of

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton,

as teachers in the Female and English branch of the male School, and entertain the most sanguine expectations, that under their tuition, the students will rapidly progress in their education. The committee have engaged Dr GOODORUM DAVIS to take charge of the Classical department, and as they are desirous of making this one of the cheapest so they wish to make it one of the most complete seminaries of learning in the state, where youth of either sex may acquire a suitable and accomplished education, while the greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment.

The committee have determined upon the following division of the Academical year:—

1st. Quarter to commence on the 1st Monday in January, and terminate on the last Friday in March.

2nd. Quarter to commence on the 1st April, and end on the 20th June, when a public examination will be held: to be followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday after 4th July.

3rd. Quarter to commence on the Monday after the 4th July, and end on the last Friday in September.

4th. Quarter to commence on 1st. October and end on the 20th December, when a public examination will take place, follow'd by a vacation until 1st. Monday in the new year.

Books to be used in the School.

Latin and Greek.

1. Adams' Latin Grammar.
2. Corderius
3. Æsop's Fables, 25
4. Selectæ e Veteri
5. Viri Romæ
6. Mair's Introduction
7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
8. Wettenhall's Greek Grammar
9. Ovidii Edisio Expurgata
10. Prosody
11. St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, (without the Latin Version.)
12. Virgil's Bucolics, and 6 Books of the Æneid.
13. Græca Minora to Lucian's Dialogues.

Books for a course of English Education.

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Walkers Dictionary,
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Carey's Atlas is recommended to be used by those who intend to prosecute their studies at the University of this State.
Eilworth's Arithmetic, (accommodated to the currency of the United States.)
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Rates of Tuition.

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	Per Qr.
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3. Reading, Writing, Geography, abridged, with Maps,	4
4. Simple Rudiments	3

A Tax of 25 cents per Quarter, for Fire Wood, Water, &c. will be required.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN A. CAMERON, Pres.
GEO. M'NEILL, Sec.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1823.

*** The Town Commissioners have appointed Mr. Hugh M'Laurin Treasurer of the School, to whom application must be made for Tickets of admission. 35 3w